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Somerset County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

SOMERSET COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
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OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0388

SOMERSET COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

PATRICIA S. CLARK, AICP

JUNE 1985

SOMERSET COUNTY

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Somerset County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Somerset County Census Trends report was Patricia S. Clark. Please contact Ms. Clark should you have any questions on this county. She should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liaison with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Linda Boyle, Randy Belknap, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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Somerset County

SOMERSET COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population Growth

The total population in Somerset County increased by 4,757 (2.4%) from 1970 to 1980, growing from 198,372 to 203,129. Table 1 illustrates that the overall county change in population from 1970 to 1980 did not occur uniformly among all municipalities. About half of the municipalities in Somerset County experienced population increases, while the other half experienced decreases. In terms of relative growth, Hillsborough experienced the greatest increase (72.3 percent), followed by Branchburg (36.6%) and Montgomery (15.9%). Millstone (-15.9%), Manville (-13.4%), Somerville (-12.3%) and North Plainfield (-12.3%) experienced the greatest relative population decreases. Table 1 also shows the population densities and relative shares of county population in each community.

Migration

The components of population change are presented in Table 2. From 1970 to 1980 natural increase (births minus deaths) added 8,570 people to Somerset County. Yet, the actual change measured by the Census Bureau was 4,757. The difference of 3,813 persons represents outmigration.

The data in Table 3 suggest a more stable population base in 1980 than in 1970. The proportion of persons remaining in the same house for five years was greater in 1980 (62.7%) than in (59.0%). A slightly greater percentage of the people moving into Somerset County in the five years prior to the census came from elsewhere in New Jersey in 1980 than in 1970 (See Table 3).

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age Structure

Exhibiting similar patterns of change as the state, the median age of the Somerset County population rose between 1970 and 1980, from 29.2 years to 32.8 years. This trend toward an older population is evidenced by the fact that New Jersey has the second highest median age in the nation (32.2 years). Two specific factors result in the aging of the population--the movement of the "baby boomers" into the 15-39 year-old cohort and the declining birth rate.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
SOMERSET COUNTY	198,372	203,129	2.4	649	665	100.0	100.0
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	2,597	2,469	-4.9	97	92	1.3	1.2
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	13,305	12,920	-2.9	533	518	6.7	6.4
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	6,652	6,715	0.9	518	523	3.4	3.3
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	10,450	9,710	-7.1	6,257	5,814	5.3	4.8
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	5,742	7,846	36.6	282	386	2.9	3.9
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	30,235	29,175	-3.5	938	905	15.2	14.4
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	780	677	-13.2	159	138	0.4	0.3
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	30,389	31,358	3.2	648	669	15.3	15.4
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	4,302	4,640	7.9	935	1,009	2.2	2.3
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	11,061	19,061	72.3	202	348	5.6	9.4
MANVILLE BOROUGH	13,029	11,278	-13.4	5,212	4,511	6.6	5.6
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	630	530	-15.9	1,050	883	0.3	0.3
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	6,353	7,360	15.9	194	224	3.2	3.6
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	21,796	19,108	-12.3	8,073	7,077	11.0	9.4
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH	1,924	2,038	5.9	332	351	1.0	1.0
RARITAN BOROUGH	6,691	6,128	-8.4	3,346	3,064	3.4	3.0
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	917	717	-21.8	1,528	1,195	0.5	0.4
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	13,652	11,973	-12.3	5,936	5,206	6.9	5.9
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	4,525	4,331	-4.3	6,464	6,187	2.3	2.1
WARREN TOWNSHIP	8,592	9,805	14.1	438	500	4.3	4.8
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	4,750	5,290	11.4	792	882	2.4	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Somerset County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	198,372
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	22,443
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	13,873
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	8,570
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	206,942
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	203,129
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-3,813

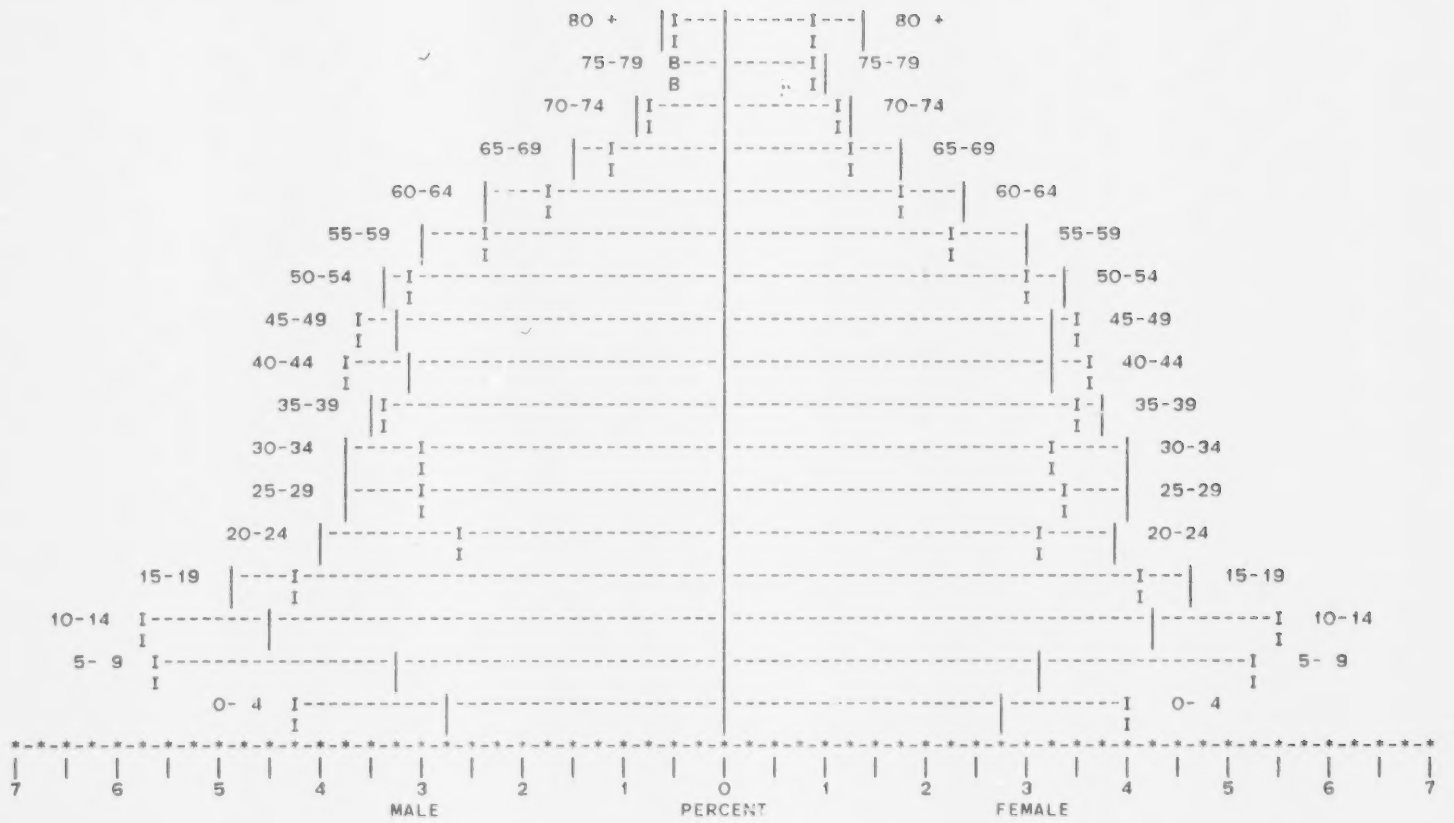
Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Somerset County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	182,188	100.0	191,877	100.0
SAME HOUSE	107,516	59.0	120,246	62.7
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	66,721	36.6	69,407	36.2
SAME COUNTY	22,190	12.2	23,668	12.3
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	44,531	24.4	45,739	23.8
SAME STATE	26,280	14.4	29,078	15.2
DIFFERENT STATE:	18,251	10.0	16,661	8.7
NORTHEAST	10,588	5.8	8,566	4.5
NORTH CENTRAL	2,772	1.5	2,403	1.3
SOUTH	3,649	2.0	3,808	2.0
WEST	1,272	0.7	1,884	1.0
ABROAD	2,445	1.3	2,224	1.2
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	5,506	3.0	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

FIGURE 1.
SOMERSET COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

FIGURE 2.

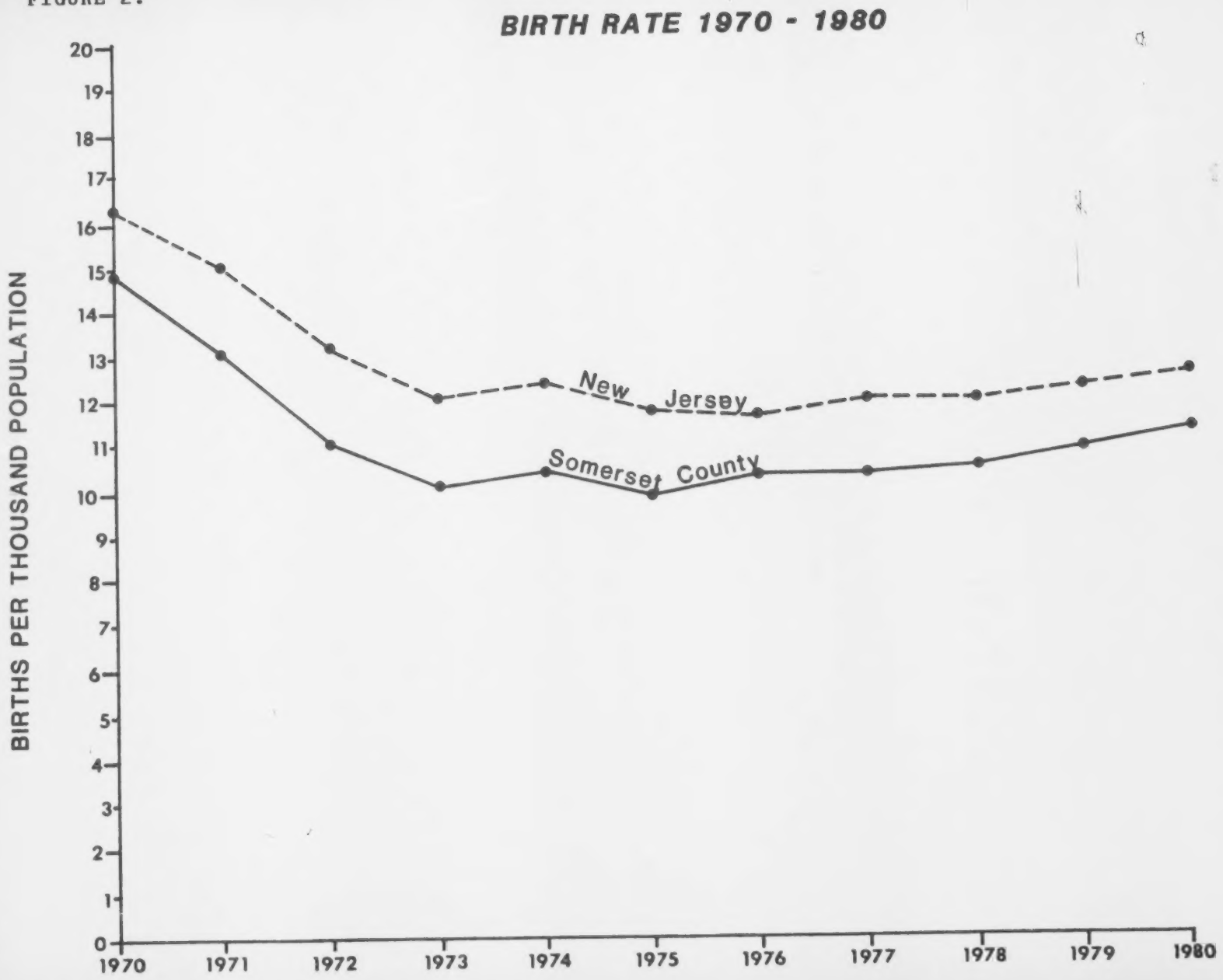

BIRTH RATE 1970 - 1980
BIRTHS PER THOUSAND POPULATION
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
New Jersey
Somerset County

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	198,372	98,094	100,278	203,129	99,671	103,458
UNDER 5 YEARS	16,255	8,325	7,930	11,088	5,611	5,477
UNDER 1 YEAR	3,021	1,516	1,505	2,333	1,186	1,147
1 YEAR	3,069	1,608	1,461	2,203	1,077	1,126
2 YEARS	3,155	1,583	1,572	2,146	1,101	1,045
3 YEARS	3,299	1,679	1,620	2,213	1,128	1,085
4 YEARS	3,711	1,939	1,772	2,193	1,119	1,074
5 TO 17 YEARS	55,692	28,548	27,144	43,224	22,251	20,973
5 YEARS	4,095	2,120	1,975	2,290	1,150	1,140
6 YEARS	4,210	2,122	2,088	2,358	1,234	1,124
7 YEARS	4,251	2,223	2,028	2,490	1,264	1,226
8 YEARS	4,485	2,319	2,166	2,778	1,442	1,336
9 YEARS	4,606	2,363	2,243	3,154	1,585	1,569
10 YEARS	4,652	2,368	2,284	3,362	1,714	1,648
11 YEARS	4,528	2,277	2,251	3,399	1,738	1,661
12 YEARS	4,581	2,402	2,179	3,373	1,722	1,651
13 YEARS	4,383	2,288	2,095	3,626	1,855	1,771
14 YEARS	4,181	2,112	2,069	3,830	2,032	1,798
15 YEARS	4,121	2,086	2,035	4,161	2,173	1,988
16 YEARS	3,872	1,992	1,880	4,249	2,184	2,065
17 YEARS	3,727	1,876	1,851	4,154	2,158	1,996
18 TO 24 YEARS	16,521	7,757	8,764	22,610	11,525	11,085
18 YEARS	2,727	1,395	1,332	3,463	1,807	1,656
19 YEARS	2,165	1,034	1,131	3,192	1,621	1,571
20 YEARS	2,176	1,003	1,173	3,055	1,562	1,493
21 YEARS	2,121	991	1,130	3,126	1,541	1,585
22 YEARS	2,475	1,115	1,360	3,270	1,666	1,604
23 YEARS	2,664	1,199	1,465	3,229	1,635	1,594
24 YEARS	2,193	1,020	1,173	3,275	1,693	1,650
25 TO 54 YEARS	79,533	39,321	40,212	86,071	42,053	44,018
25 YEARS	2,252	1,041	1,211	3,285	1,635	1,650
26 YEARS	2,550	1,227	1,323	3,124	1,546	1,578
27 YEARS	2,806	1,319	1,487	3,175	1,535	1,640
28 YEARS	2,482	1,191	1,291	3,044	1,473	1,571
29 YEARS	2,448	1,184	1,264	3,100	1,506	1,594
30 YEARS	2,428	1,140	1,288	3,054	1,483	1,571
31 YEARS	2,624	1,284	1,340	3,124	1,503	1,621
32 YEARS	2,471	1,198	1,273	3,345	1,576	1,769
33 YEARS	2,459	1,182	1,277	3,514	1,704	1,810
34 YEARS	2,549	1,239	1,310	2,861	1,429	1,432
35 YEARS	2,612	1,263	1,349	2,797	1,357	1,440
36 YEARS	2,566	1,269	1,297	3,064	1,410	1,654
37 YEARS	2,738	1,348	1,390	3,277	1,600	1,677
38 YEARS	2,722	1,281	1,441	2,780	1,352	1,428
39 YEARS	2,877	1,441	1,436	2,731	1,286	1,445
40 YEARS	3,020	1,543	1,477	2,643	1,271	1,372
41 YEARS	2,973	1,519	1,454	2,665	1,322	1,343
42 YEARS	2,957	1,483	1,474	2,597	1,284	1,313
43 YEARS	2,935	1,493	1,442	2,458	1,184	1,274
44 YEARS	2,784	1,374	1,410	2,566	1,247	1,319
45 YEARS	3,001	1,531	1,470	2,551	1,248	1,303
46 YEARS	2,800	1,457	1,343	2,588	1,252	1,336
47 YEARS	2,782	1,382	1,400	2,713	1,382	1,331
48 YEARS	2,812	1,422	1,390	2,567	1,241	1,326
49 YEARS	2,670	1,345	1,325	2,808	1,388	1,420

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	2,803	1,397	1,406	2,842	1,443	1,399
51 YEARS	2,501	1,229	1,272	2,744	1,360	1,384
52 YEARS	2,488	1,277	1,211	2,740	1,370	1,370
53 YEARS	2,269	1,156	1,113	2,690	1,366	1,324
54 YEARS	2,154	1,106	1,048	2,624	1,300	1,324
55 TO 59 YEARS	9,330	4,758	4,572	12,282	6,169	6,113
55 YEARS	2,151	1,098	1,053	2,674	1,332	1,342
56 YEARS	1,971	990	981	2,476	1,273	1,203
57 YEARS	1,867	966	901	2,443	1,229	1,214
58 YEARS	1,743	889	854	2,358	1,169	1,189
59 YEARS	1,598	815	783	2,331	1,166	1,165
60 TO 64 YEARS	6,812	3,382	3,430	9,572	4,754	4,818
60 YEARS	1,602	811	791	2,277	1,133	1,144
61 YEARS	1,419	748	671	2,019	976	1,043
62 YEARS	1,369	679	690	2,031	1,041	990
63 YEARS	1,220	571	649	1,680	809	871
64 YEARS	1,202	573	629	1,565	795	770
65 YEARS & OVER	14,229	6,003	8,226	18,282	7,308	10,974
65 YEARS	1,114	544	570	1,566	778	788
66 YEARS	1,017	462	555	1,448	664	784
67 YEARS	970	443	527	1,320	613	707
68 YEARS	905	442	463	1,200	557	643
69 YEARS	844	361	483	1,112	487	625
70 YEARS	815	344	471	1,030	460	570
71 YEARS	752	334	418	954	416	538
72 YEARS	766	341	425	878	359	519
73 YEARS	718	317	401	809	325	484
74 YEARS	675	273	402	778	310	468
75 YEARS	664	262	402	768	297	471
76 YEARS	597	232	365	652	224	428
77 YEARS	588	249	339	614	219	395
78 YEARS	480	187	293	567	215	352
79 YEARS	440	155	285	549	178	371
80 YEARS	462	184	278	528	170	358
81 YEARS	359	155	204	481	160	321
82 YEARS	369	150	219	446	149	297
83 YEARS	261	106	155	423	128	295
84 YEARS	261	82	179	325	95	230
85 YEARS	240	78	162	319	91	228
86 YEARS	182	61	121	281	82	199
87 YEARS	167	52	115	244	65	179
88 YEARS	114	42	72	191	54	137
89 YEARS	92	28	64	184	56	128
90 YEARS	76	21	55	136	39	97
91 YEARS	54	13	41	114	28	86
92 YEARS	42	12	30	99	29	70
93 YEARS	37	7	30	72	16	56
94 YEARS	21	7	14	58	14	44
95 YEARS	18	4	14	40	10	30
96 YEARS	13	4	9	33	10	23
97 YEARS	15	2	13	18	2	16
98 YEARS	6	0	6	17	3	14
99 YEARS	6	0	6	9	1	8
100 YEARS & OVER	89	49	40	19	4	15

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

"Baby boomers" refers to the cohort of individuals born in the decades following World War II. This is the largest cohort, and therefore, has a significant impact on the median age. As this largest cohort becomes older, the median age will continue to rise.

Another emergent trend which affects the age structure of the population is the birth rate (See Figure 2). As the birth rate falls, the youngest cohort shrinks, having a smaller impact on the median age. The birth rate in Somerset County fell from 14.7 births per thousand in 1970 to 11.3 births per thousand in 1980. Table 4 illustrates the changing age structure in Somerset County. The largest decreases were experienced in the under 5 years, and the 5-17 year-old cohorts.

The social and economic impacts of this aging pattern are experienced in many ways, and have many policy implications, from the decline in school enrollment, to the increasing size of the labor force and to the provision of services for the elderly population.

Race

Table 5 presents data on racial groups in Somerset County. According to the 1970 census, there were 7,166 black Somerset County residents. By 1980, there were 10,123 black residents, an increase of 41.2%.

Table 6 presents the municipal distribution of the black population for 1970 and 1980. The basic distribution remains the same, with Franklin Township comprising the largest black population in the county in both 1970 and 1980.

Ancestry

A general question on ancestry was asked for the first time in the 1980 census. Although no historical comparison can be drawn, the data are presented in Tables 7 and 8. The largest single ancestry groups in Somerset County were: Italian, German, Polish, English and Irish. The largest multiple ancestry groups, as shown in Table 7, were: German and other, Irish and other, English and other. Table 8 shows the Spanish Origin population in Somerset County in 1980. No comparable historical data are available. The total number of persons of Spanish Origin in 1980 was 4,311, representing 2.1 percent of the county's population.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	198,372
1980 POPULATION	203,129
% CHANGE 1970-1980	2.4
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	191,206
1980 POPULATION	193,006
% CHANGE 1970-1980	0.9
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	7,166
1980 POPULATION	10,123
% CHANGE 1970-1980	41.3

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	198,372	100.0	ALL RACES	203,129	100.0
WHITE	190,134	95.8	WHITE	188,544	92.8
BLACK	7,166	3.6	BLACK	10,123	5.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	82	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	143	0.1
			ESKIMO	1	0.0
			ALEUT	7	0.0
JAPANESE	141	0.1	JAPANESE	180	0.1
CHINESE	388	0.2	CHINESE	939	0.5
FILIPINO	71	0.0	FILIPINO	398	0.2
KOREAN	124	0.1	KOREAN	315	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	799	0.4
			VIETNAMESE	164	0.1
HAWAIIAN	6	0.0	HAWAIIAN	2	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	16	0.0
			SAMOAN	4	0.0
OTHER	260	0.1	OTHER	1,494	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
SOMERSET COUNTY	198,372	7,166	3.6	203,129	10,123	5.0
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	2,597	38	1.5	2,469	21	0.9
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	13,305	203	1.5	12,920	238	1.8
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	6,652	12	0.2	6,715	9	0.1
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	10,450	26	0.2	9,710	16	0.2
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	5,742	7	0.1	7,846	14	0.2
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	30,235	193	0.6	29,175	195	0.7
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	780	4	0.5	677	5	0.7
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	30,389	4,376	14.4	31,358	7,028	22.4
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	4,302	2	0.0	4,640	38	0.8
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	11,061	8	0.1	19,061	279	1.5
MANVILLE BOROUGH	13,029	5	0.0	11,278	0	0.0
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	630	5	0.8	530	3	0.6
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	6,353	370	5.8	7,360	329	4.5
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	21,796	165	0.8	19,108	275	1.4
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH	1,924	21	1.1	2,038	27	1.3
RARITAN BOROUGH	6,691	1	0.0	6,128	7	0.1
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	917	24	2.6	717	10	1.4
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	13,652	1,388	10.2	11,973	1,320	11.0
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	4,525	293	6.5	4,331	253	5.8
WARREN TOWNSHIP	8,592	11	0.1	9,805	42	0.4
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	4,750	14	0.3	5,290	14	0.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Somerset County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	203,129	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,543	0.8
ENGLISH	9,820	4.8
FRENCH	1,108	0.5
GERMAN	14,006	6.9
GREEK	767	0.4
HUNGARIAN	3,559	1.8
IRISH	9,889	4.9
ITALIAN	20,587	10.1
NORWEGIAN	774	0.4
POLISH	11,921	5.9
PORTUGUESE	402	0.2
RUSSIAN	3,051	1.5
SCOTTISH	1,256	0.6
SWEDISH	806	0.4
UKRAINIAN	1,892	0.9
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	22,902	11.3
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	78,188	38.5
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	8,062	4.0
NOT REPORTED	12,596	6.2
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	24,482	12.1
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	6,289	3.1
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	32,054	15.8
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	28,250	13.9
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,834	7.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	12,828	6.3

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Somerset County

ALL PERSONS	203,129	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	198,818	97.9
SPANISH ORIGIN	4,311	2.1
MEXICAN	285	0.1
PUERTO RICAN	1,485	0.7
CUBAN	262	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	2,279	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Tables 9 and 10 present data on the various household configurations. A significant increase in the number of households in Somerset County occurred from 1970 to 1980. More than 10,000 new households were formed. As evidenced by an increase of only 3,849 families in the ten year period, and a significant decrease in persons per household, the majority of new households formed were nontraditional, smaller households. Hillsborough Township experienced the largest increase in number of households, growing from 2,862 households, in 1970 to 6,439 households in 1980, an increase of 125%.

The dramatic increase in number of housing units, relative to the population change in Somerset County account for the decline in average household size. Household size declined for the past three decades from 3.51 in 1950, to 3.46 in 1960, 3.40 in 1970 and 2.95 in 1980. The 1970s brought about a dramatic decrease in the size of the average household. Individual municipal household size changes are shown in table 9.

Table 9B.
Historical Trends in Population and Households

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Population	99,052	143,913	198,372	203,129
Household Population	92,538	138,630	194,006	198,677
Number of Households	26,327	40,083	57,013	67,368
Population Per Household	3.51	3.46	3.40	2.95

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 10 illustrates several social trends, the most obvious being the decline in number of married persons. The number of divorced, separated and single males and females increased significantly from 1970 to 1980.

The second part of Table 10 shows the household relationship of persons under 18 years of age and of persons over 65 years of age. There was a substantial increase in the number and proportion of children living in single-parent households. For persons 65 years and over, there was an increase in the number and proportion living in nonfamily households.

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
SOMERSET COUNTY	57,013	67,368	49,941	53,790	4,366	4,469	3.40	2.95
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	789	884	677	674	23	0	3.26	2.79
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	3,087	3,711	2,889	3,172	1,774	1,283	3.74	3.14
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	2,018	2,278	1,747	1,845	0	110	3.30	2.90
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	3,425	3,564	2,777	2,657	30	11	3.04	2.72
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	1,644	2,396	1,479	2,044	11	5	3.49	3.27
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	7,897	8,804	7,405	7,873	169	286	3.81	3.28
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	240	241	205	189	14	0	3.19	2.81
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	8,407	10,060	7,531	8,156	133	481	3.60	3.07
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	1,173	1,368	1,089	1,211	6	169	3.66	3.27
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	2,862	6,439	2,645	5,095	172	208	3.80	2.93
MANVILLE BOROUGH	3,749	3,878	3,317	3,118	69	13	3.46	2.90
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	174	171	157	144	0	0	3.62	3.10
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	1,405	1,975	1,254	1,715	1,250	1,022	3.63	3.21
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	7,585	7,525	6,153	5,187	195	180	2.85	2.52
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH	578	698	478	513	183	181	3.01	2.66
RARITAN BOROUGH	2,128	2,212	1,793	1,650	8	138	3.14	2.71
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	268	267	228	191	0	0	3.42	2.69
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	4,480	4,686	3,529	3,097	170	142	3.01	2.52
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	1,404	1,582	1,195	1,152	0	35	3.22	2.72
WARREN TOWNSHIP	2,392	2,999	2,188	2,659	6	80	3.59	3.24
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	1,308	1,630	1,205	1,448	153	125	3.51	3.17

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	69,287	100.0	78,324	100.0
SINGLE	18,578	26.8	23,919	30.5
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	47,181	68.1	48,370	61.8
SEPARATED	879	1.3	1,318	1.7
WIDOWED	1,636	2.4	1,774	2.3
DIVORCED	1,013	1.5	2,943	3.8
FEMALE:	73,039	100.0	83,057	100.0
SINGLE	16,204	22.2	20,312	24.5
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	46,891	64.2	48,039	57.8
SEPARATED	1,188	1.6	1,685	2.0
WIDOWED	7,209	9.9	8,738	10.5
DIVORCED	1,547	2.1	4,283	5.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	198,372	100.0	203,129	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	49,941	25.2	53,790	26.5
SPOUSE	45,370	22.9	46,539	22.9
OTHER RELATIVES	89,565	45.2	79,748	39.3
NONRELATIVES	2,058	1.0	1,864	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,715	1.4	5,853	2.9
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,357	2.2	7,725	3.8
NONRELATIVES			3,141	1.5
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	3,352	1.7	3,596	1.8
OTHER	1,014	0.5	873	0.4

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	71,947	100.0	54,312	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	52	0.1	33	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	65,531	91.1	45,474	83.7
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	3,887	5.4	5,724	10.5
OTHER RELATIVES	1,769	2.5	2,162	4.0
NONRELATIVES	317	0.4	506	0.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	338	0.5	385	0.7
OTHER	53	0.1	28	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	14,229	100.0	18,282	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	4,628	32.5	6,082	33.3
SPOUSE	2,426	17.0	3,329	18.2
OTHER RELATIVES	2,993	21.0	2,897	15.8
NONRELATIVES	331	2.3	113	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	618	4.3	789	4.3
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,980	13.9	3,048	16.7
NONRELATIVES			149	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,058	7.4	1,681	9.2
OTHER	195	1.4	194	1.1

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

EDUCATION

The decline in the under 18 years of age population is reflected by the school enrollments illustrated in Table 11 and Figure 4. Total nursery school enrollment increased from 1,738 in 1970 to 2,929 in 1980. This represents an increase of 1,191 (68.5%). When considered together with the shifts in the overall age structure of the population, the impact of the increase is far greater than the actual 1,191 students. The total number of 3 and 4 year olds in the county decreased to 4,439 in 1980 from 7,010 in 1970. Over 65% of the 3 and 4 year old population were enrolled in nursery school in 1980 as compared with about 25% in 1970. The growing number of nontraditional households may partially explain this increase.

The most dramatic change in school enrollments occurred in the elementary school group. Enrollment for this age group fell from 39,817 in 1970 to 27,775 in 1980. High school enrollment in Somerset County increased slightly from 15,371 in 1970 to 16,400 in 1980. This is indicative of the aging of the population and the decline in birth rate. College enrollment of Somerset County residents increased also, from 6,221 in 1970 to 10,594 in 1980. The proportion of the county population with high school diplomas increased significantly from 63.3% in 1970 to 77.0% in 1980.

LABOR FORCE

In 1980 over half the residents of Somerset County were employed. The total civilian labor force in Somerset County grew from 83,377 in 1970 to 106,452 in 1980, an increase of 23,075 (27.7%). Of the county's total labor force, 102,313 were employed during the reference week as defined by the 1980 census. The number of unemployed Somerset County residents (during the last week in March 1980) was 4,139 (3.9 percent of the civilian labor force). Somerset County residents fared better than the residents of New Jersey as a whole in terms of employment. The New Jersey unemployment figure for the last week in March registered 234,953 (6.7 percent). The New Jersey civilian labor force increased by 550,694 (18.5%), as compared with the Somerset County increase of 18,936 (22.7%).

Table 12A details the county's resident labor force by class of worker. In 1980, private wage or salary workers comprised the largest class, numbering 82,687. This represents an increase of 16,317 (24.6%) since 1970. The second largest class was government workers. This group experienced the greatest relative increase, growing by 41.2 percent (4,188) from 1970 to 1980. Self-employed workers experienced modest growth of 5.8% (275 workers), while negligible change was reported in the unpaid family worker class.

Table 12B displays the distribution of employed Somerset County residents by industry for 1970 and 1980. Agriculture and mining, and manufacturing lost Somerset County resident employees.

FIGURE 3.

SOMERSET COUNTY
STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

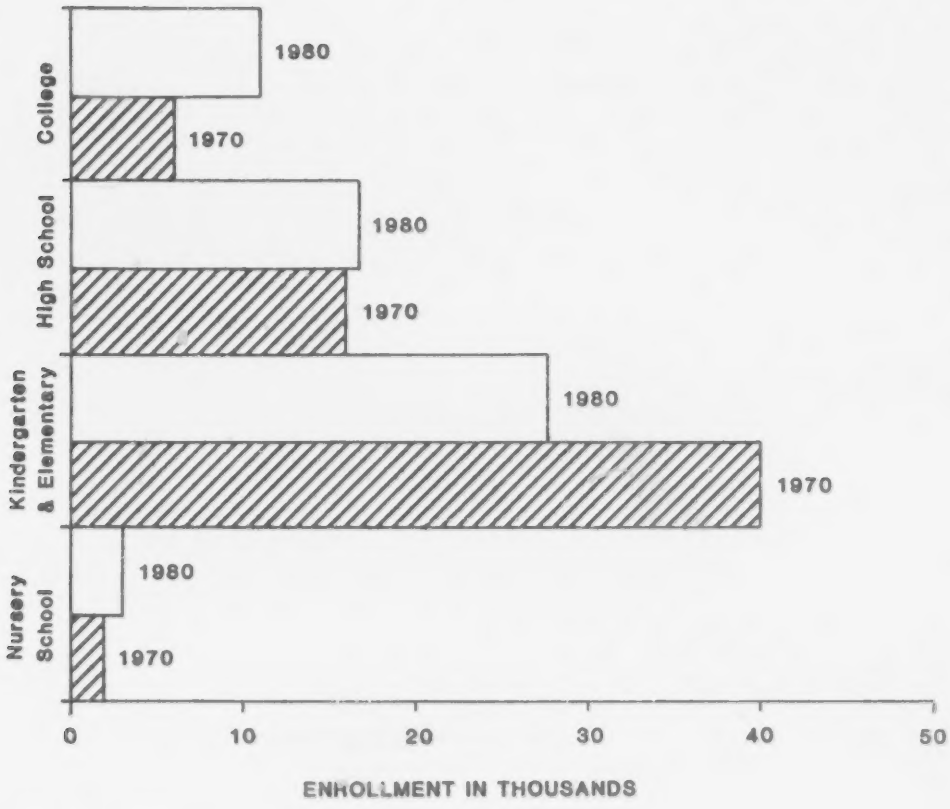


Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	63,147	57,698	-8.6
NURSERY SCHOOL	1,738	2,929	68.5
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	39,817	27,775	-30.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	15,371	16,400	6.7
COLLEGE	6,221	10,594	70.3
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	109,785	126,214	15.0
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	24,139	16,017	-33.6
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	16,137	12,957	-19.7
4 YEARS	36,914	44,398	20.3
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	11,695	19,273	64.8
4 OR MORE YEARS	20,900	33,569	60.6
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	63.3	77.0	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	65,132	76,083
ARMED FORCES	122	63
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	53,079	61,376
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	81.5	80.7
EMPLOYED	52,166	59,110
UNEMPLOYED	913	2,266
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	1.7	3.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	11,931	14,644
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	68,850	81,060
ARMED FORCES	4	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	30,298	45,076
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.0	55.6
EMPLOYED	29,362	43,203
UNEMPLOYED	936	1,873
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	4.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	38,548	35,984
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,096	3,283
ARMED FORCES	0	5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,538	2,503
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	73.4	76.2
EMPLOYED	1,488	2,369
UNEMPLOYED	50	134
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.3	5.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	558	775
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,166	3,713
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,157	2,560
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	53.4	68.9
EMPLOYED	1,101	2,323
UNEMPLOYED	56	237
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8	9.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,009	1,153

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12A.
Somerset County Class of Workers

	1980	1970	Change Number	Change Percent
Private Wage & Salary Worker	82,687	66,370	16,317	24.6
Government Work	14,353	10,165	4,188	41.2
Self-Employed Worker	4,981	4,706	275	5.8
Unpaid Family Worker	292	287	5	1.7
TOTAL	102,313	81,528	20,785	25.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 12B
Somerset County Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry

Industry	1970 Number	1970 Percent	1980 Number	1980 Percent	Change: 1970-1980 Number	Change: 1970-1980 Percent
All Industries	81,528	100.00	102,313	100.00	22,921	25.49
Agriculture & Mining	1,225	1.54	1,174	1.15	-51	-4.16
Construction	4,163	5.24	4,840	4.73	677	16.26
Manufacturing	29,881	37.64	29,684	29.01	-197	-0.66
Transportation Communication & Utilities	4,753	5.99	8,764	8.56	4,011	84.39
Wholesale Trade	2,983	3.78	5,180	5.06	2,197	73.65
Retail Trade	11,177	13.71	12,670	12.38	1,493	13.36
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,412	5.58	6,657	6.51	2,245	50.88
Business & Professional	20,093	24.65	29,800	29.17	9,707	48.31
Public Administration	2,841	3.58	3,544	3.44	703	24.74

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

The largest relative increases in employment for Somerset County residents occurred in transportation, communication and utilities; wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and business and professional sectors. The business and professional sector moved slightly ahead of manufacturing as the leading employment sector of Somerset County residents.

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Somerset County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	102,313	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	31,752	31.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	14,841	14.5
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	16,911	16.5
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	34,514	33.7
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	4,597	4.5
SALES	9,545	9.3
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	20,372	19.9
SERVICE:	9,636	9.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	578	0.6
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	1,376	1.3
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	7,682	7.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	989	1.0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	11,537	11.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	13,885	13.6
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	7,051	6.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	3,689	3.6
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	3,145	3.1

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	81,528	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	18,052	22.1
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	8,590	10.5
SALES WORKERS	6,113	7.5
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	14,307	17.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	10,892	13.4
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	10,515	12.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,700	3.3
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,517	3.1
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	263	0.3
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	336	0.4
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	6,478	7.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	765	0.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The distributions by detailed occupation are shown in Table 13. The largest occupation of Somerset County residents was administrative support (19.9%), followed by professionals (16.5%) and executives (14.5%).

Journey to Work

Commuting patterns for Somerset County are presented in Table 14. The number of persons commuting into Somerset County increased from 17,179 in 1970 to 36,611 in 1980. The largest number of commuters came from Middlesex, Union, Morris, and Hunterdon County in both 1970 and 1980. Middlesex, Union, Essex, and Morris counties and New York City received the largest number of outbound Somerset County commuters. From 1970 to 1980, the number of outbound commuter residents increased from 36,816 to 45,370. Changes in the commuting patterns occurred as follows: more inbound commuters came from all counties shown in Table 14 in 1980 than ever before. Similarly, more Somerset County residents commuted to Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon, and Essex counties, while only slightly fewer residents commuted to Union County as in 1970.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Several measures of income are presented in Tables 15 and 16. Median family income rose from $25,926 (1979 dollars) in 1969 to $29,172 in 1979. In unadjusted dollars, the median family income in Somerset County rose from $13,433 to $29,172 during the ten-year period.

Given the large number of nontraditional households formed in Somerset County between 1970 and 1980, it is appropriate to consider household income. Household income differs from family income by including income received by (a) all household members 15 years old or over, not just those related to the householder, and by (b) persons living alone and in other nonfamily households. Table 16A presents the median household incomes for each municipality in Somerset County. Unfortunately, historical comparisons are not available for household income. It is important to note that in all cases, median household income is lower than median family income. In Somerset County, the 1979 median household income was $26,237 as compared with the median family income of $29,175. By expanding the definition of median income to include income of single-person households and other nonfamily households, median income falls.

The distribution of family income by age of households presented in Table 17 follows the basic cycle of earnings over the course of a worker's lifetime. The peak earning years are between the ages of 35-59 years. The cohort with the lowest median family income is 65 years and over. Table 18 provides information on the poverty rate in Somerset County. The overall poverty rate decreased from 1970 to 1980. Persons 65 years and over

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	79,990	99,976
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	76,470	91,701
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	3,520	8,275
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	4.4	8.3
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	56,833	84,942
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	39,654	46,331
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	51.9	50.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	69.8	54.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	36,816	45,370
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	17,179	38,611
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.47	0.85

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	76,470	100.0	91,701	100.0	56,833	100.0	84,942	100.0
SOMERSET	39,654	51.9	46,331	50.5	39,654	69.8	46,331	54.5
BERGEN	623	0.8	459	0.5	-	-	304	0.4
ESSEX	2,972	3.9	3,762	4.1	817	1.4	1,474	1.7
HUDSON	671	0.9	412	0.4	-	-	469	0.6
HUNTERDON	767	1.0	1,581	1.7	3,261	5.7	6,311	7.4
MERCER	1,899	2.5	2,934	3.2	874	1.5	1,557	1.8
MIDDLESEX	12,319	16.1	17,486	19.1	7,189	12.6	12,165	14.3
MONMOUTH	-	-	358	0.4	-	-	861	1.0
MORRIS	2,268	3.0	3,717	4.1	1,414	2.5	4,823	5.7
PASSAIC	432	0.6	407	0.4	-	-	354	0.4
UNION	9,999	13.1	9,709	10.6	3,562	6.3	6,337	7.5
NEW YORK CITY NY	2,223	2.9	3,376	3.7	-	-	409	0.5
OCEAN	-	-	46	0.1	-	-	396	0.5
SUSSEX	-	-	53	0.1	62	0.1	916	1.1
WARREN	-	-	110	0.1	-	-	-	-
OTHER AREAS	2,643	3.5	960	1.0		-	2,235	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Somerset County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	54,096	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	527	1.0
$2,500 TO $4,999	643	1.2
$5,000 TO $7,499	1,286	2.4
$7,500 TO $9,999	1,699	3.1
$10,000 TO $12,499	2,009	3.7
$12,500 TO $14,999	2,098	3.9
$15,000 TO $17,499	2,787	5.2
$17,500 TO $19,999	2,965	5.5
$20,000 TO $22,499	3,670	6.8
$22,500 TO $24,999	3,217	5.9
$25,000 TO $27,499	3,953	7.3
$27,500 TO $29,999	3,280	6.1
$30,000 TO $34,999	6,588	12.2
$35,000 TO $39,999	5,155	9.5
$40,000 TO $49,999	6,329	11.7
$50,000 TO $74,999	5,720	10.6
$75,000 OR MORE	2,170	4.0
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	29,172	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	50,122	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	472	0.9
$1,000 TO $1,999	538	1.1
$2,000 TO $2,999	742	1.5
$3,000 TO $3,999	782	1.6
$4,000 TO $4,999	935	1.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,266	2.5
$6,000 TO $6,999	1,538	3.1
$7,000 TO $7,999	2,009	4.0
$8,000 TO $8,999	2,718	5.4
$9,000 TO $9,999	2,831	5.6
$10,000 TO $11,999	6,610	13.2
$12,000 TO $14,999	9,669	19.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	15,284	30.5
$25,000 TO $49,999	3,984	7.9
$50,000 AND OVER	744	1.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	13,433	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	25,926	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Somerset County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
SOMERSET COUNTY	7,907	10,123	28.0	25,926	29,172	12.5	3.1	2.7
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	14,810	19,106	29.0	30,130	31,882	5.8	6.4	3.6
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	8,502	11,979	40.9	34,454	38,750	12.5	1.5	1.7
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	11,449	13,958	21.9	31,632	35,188	11.2	2.7	1.7
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	7,606	8,468	8.5	23,129	23,493	1.6	4.8	4.6
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	7,722	10,121	31.1	25,786	32,438	25.8	2.0	1.3
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	7,890	10,693	35.5	27,964	32,861	17.5	2.0	1.5
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	14,301	19,025	33.0	23,160	33,618	45.2	0.0	2.5
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	6,976	9,000	29.0	25,616	27,759	8.4	3.7	3.7
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	8,388	9,037	7.7	27,924	31,189	11.7	2.6	2.9
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	6,814	9,897	45.2	25,465	30,234	18.7	3.6	1.7
MANVILLE BOROUGH	6,105	7,779	27.4	21,862	24,079	10.1	2.4	3.6
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	6,387	10,227	60.1	26,457	25,536	-3.5	0.0	1.3
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	7,765	10,830	39.5	29,804	35,645	19.6	2.5	1.6
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	8,489	9,050	6.6	24,326	24,032	-1.2	3.2	3.5
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUG	7,953	11,152	40.2	25,982	32,788	26.2	3.8	3.3
RARITAN BOROUGH	6,413	7,718	20.3	21,665	23,833	10.0	4.3	2.5
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	9,214	11,701	27.0	30,647	29,583	-3.5	6.1	2.0
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	7,459	8,668	16.2	22,918	24,042	4.9	4.4	4.4
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	6,283	7,650	21.8	20,851	22,283	6.9	4.4	3.1
WARREN TOWNSHIP	8,921	12,317	38.1	32,152	36,867	14.7	3.5	1.9
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	10,649	14,871	39.6	36,657	40,609	10.8	2.5	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Somerset County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	1,559	10,276	12,781	12,999	5,849	4,518	6,114	54,096
LESS THAN $2,500	44	139	121	71	40	38	74	527
$2,500 TO $4,999	53	109	114	88	32	65	182	643
$5,000 TO $7,499	67	208	131	170	121	124	465	1,286
$7,500 TO $9,999	105	289	168	140	119	147	731	1,699
$10,000 TO $12,49	131	375	247	314	159	196	587	2,009
$12,500 TO $14,99	176	469	265	292	175	179	542	2,098
$15,000 TO $17,49	158	622	631	397	225	296	458	2,787
$17,500 TO $19,99	155	737	565	345	341	280	542	2,965
$20,000 TO $22,49	179	943	726	655	395	343	429	3,670
$22,500 TO $24,99	152	832	757	633	245	332	266	3,217
$25,000 TO $27,49	137	1,008	1,030	832	456	306	184	3,953
$27,500 TO $29,99	36	819	803	736	319	250	317	3,280
$30,000 TO $34,99	90	1,349	1,848	1,708	694	492	407	6,588
$35,000 TO $39,99	34	1,018	1,290	1,540	650	353	270	5,155
$40,000 TO $49,99	27	753	2,018	2,102	710	447	272	6,329
$50,000 TO $74,99	15	481	1,535	2,102	854	499	234	5,720
$75,000 OR MORE	0	125	532	874	314	171	154	2,170
MEDIAN	$18,234	$26,029	$32,252	$35,385	$32,143	$27,116	$17,583	$29,172

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Somerset County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	8,403	4.3
1979	7,592	3.8

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,193	16.8
1979	1,208	7.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

had a poverty rate about twice the overall county rate in 1980, although the rate was less than one-half the 1970 poverty rate.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The total number of housing units in Somerset County increased from 58,310 in 1970 to 69,774 in 1980. This is an increase of 11,464 units (19.7 percent). Table 19 presents the municipal distribution of housing units.

The fastest growing areas as measured by percent change in number of housing units are as follows: Hillsborough Township (3,924 additional units, 135.5% increase), Montgomery Township (728 units, 50.4%), Branchburg Township (804 units, 48.1%), and Franklin Township (1,911 units, 22.3%).

Measures of the financial value of housing in Somerset County are presented in Tables 20 and 21. Countywide, the proportion of owner-occupied housing units did not change significantly. In 1970, 41,664 (71.6%) of the housing units were owner occupied; in 1980, 49,096 (72.9%) were owner-occupied.

Watchung (93.4%) has the highest proportion of owner-occupied housing, contrasted to Somerville (49.5%) which had the lowest. The average increase in value in Somerset County was more than 160% during the ten year period 1970-1980. The increase in value ranged from 134.2% in North Plainfield to 230.1% percent in Peapack Gladstone.

Table 21 illustrates characteristics of renter-occupied housing in Somerset County. The number of rental units increased from 15,349 in 1970 to 18,272 in 1980. The largest increase in rental units occurred in Hillsborough Township, adding almost 1,200 rental units from 1970 to 1980. Bound Brook followed, adding over 1,100 units. The municipalities with the largest proportion of rental housing in 1980 are the Route 22 corridor communities: Somerville (50.5%), North Plainfield (46.9%), Bound Brook (45.7%), and South Bound Brook (40.0%).

A variety of change was experienced in rent levels in Somerset County from 1970 to 1980. Bernards Township's median rent rose 44.7% from $141 to $204, while Montgomery Township's median rent rose 210.0% from $108 in 1970 to $334 in 1980. The average change in median rent was 120.8 percent for the county.

Table 22 illustrates the change in number of housing units by housing type. The largest absolute increase occurred in single detached units (6,271 units added). The largest relative increase occurred in single attached units (389.4% increase). The number of multiple unit structures increased as well, at the rate of 14.8% (444 units) for three- and four-unit structures and 64.3% (3,411 units) for structures with 5 or more units. Slight decreases were recorded in the number of duplexes and mobile homes and trailers.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
SOMERSET COUNTY	58,310	69,774	19.7	58,152	69,695	2.0	3.3
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	840	938	11.7	840	937	6.1	5.7
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	3,214	3,785	17.8	3,171	3,784	2.6	1.9
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	2,063	2,342	13.5	2,059	2,339	2.0	2.6
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	3,490	3,707	6.2	3,490	3,707	1.9	3.9
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	1,670	2,474	48.1	1,667	2,469	1.4	3.0
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	8,015	8,980	12.0	8,007	8,977	1.4	1.9
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	249	254	2.0	248	254	3.2	5.1
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	8,576	10,487	22.3	8,572	10,460	1.9	3.8
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	1,198	1,410	17.7	1,197	1,408	2.0	2.8
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	2,961	6,885	132.5	2,932	6,867	2.4	6.2
MANVILLE BOROUGH	3,815	3,949	3.5	3,815	3,949	1.7	1.8
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	177	173	-2.3	177	173	1.7	1.2
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	1,445	2,173	50.4	1,432	2,166	1.9	8.8
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	7,683	7,718	0.5	7,683	7,718	1.3	2.5
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUG	596	742	24.5	592	742	2.4	5.9
RARITAN BOROUGH	2,171	2,282	5.1	2,171	2,282	2.0	3.1
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	268	270	0.7	268	269	0.0	0.7
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	4,628	4,835	4.5	4,628	4,835	3.2	3.1
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	1,421	1,614	13.6	1,420	1,614	1.1	2.0
WARREN TOWNSHIP	2,469	3,084	24.9	2,453	3,074	2.5	2.4
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	1,361	1,672	22.9	1,330	1,671	1.7	2.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SOMERSET COUNTY	41,664	49,096	71.6	70.4	29,653	77,800	162.4
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	566	607	67.4	64.8	39,667	115,000	189.9
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	2,805	3,177	88.5	84.0	40,019	120,200	200.4
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	1,541	1,765	74.8	75.5	37,739	114,300	202.9
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	1,913	1,935	54.8	52.2	24,279	63,700	162.4
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	1,401	2,107	84.0	85.3	31,296	99,000	216.3
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	6,872	7,816	85.8	87.1	34,069	91,100	167.4
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	154	170	62.1	66.9	29,091	87,400	200.4
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	6,275	7,189	73.2	68.7	27,817	67,900	144.1
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	1,059	1,252	88.5	88.9	29,209	76,000	160.2
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	2,485	4,875	84.8	71.0	29,522	86,600	193.3
MANVILLE BOROUGH	2,786	2,836	73.0	71.8	22,037	59,500	170.0
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	142	149	80.2	86.1	28,889	82,000	183.8
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	1,136	1,660	79.3	76.6	37,283	109,100	192.6
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	3,979	3,998	51.8	51.8	26,347	61,700	134.2
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUG	364	456	61.5	61.5	31,111	102,700	230.1
RARITAN BOROUGH	1,392	1,400	64.1	61.3	23,272	62,500	168.6
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	196	192	73.1	71.4	39,360	104,700	166.0
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	2,402	2,321	51.9	48.0	25,061	62,400	149.0
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	899	949	63.3	58.8	19,362	55,900	188.7
WARREN TOWNSHIP	2,116	2,720	86.3	88.5	38,492	110,300	186.6
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	1,181	1,522	88.8	91.1	48,096	136,000	182.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SOMERSET COUNTY	15,349	18,272	26.4	26.2	127	281	120.8
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	223	277	26.5	29.6	120	352	193.3
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	282	534	8.9	14.1	141	204	44.7
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	477	513	23.2	21.9	139	318	128.4
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	1,512	1,629	43.3	43.9	108	245	127.9
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	243	289	14.6	11.7	116	285	146.6
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	1,025	988	12.8	11.0	159	328	106.6
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	86	71	34.7	28.0	138	337	144.8
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,132	2,871	24.9	27.4	142	311	119.5
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	114	116	9.5	8.2	126	290	130.8
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	377	1,564	12.9	22.8	116	354	204.6
MANVILLE BOROUGH	963	1,042	25.2	26.4	106	245	131.2
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	32	22	18.1	12.7	124	275	120.9
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	269	315	18.8	14.5	108	334	210.0
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	3,606	3,527	46.9	45.7	143	272	90.2
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUG	214	242	36.1	32.6	119	314	163.5
RARITAN BOROUGH	736	812	33.9	35.6	96	239	148.0
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	72	75	26.9	27.9	131	293	123.9
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	2,078	2,365	44.9	48.9	116	263	127.0
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	505	633	35.6	39.2	118	269	128.0
WARREN TOWNSHIP	276	279	11.3	9.1	131	328	149.7
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	127	108	9.5	6.5	137	293	114.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Somerset County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	58,149	69,735	19.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	42,468	48,739	14.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	385	1,884	389.4
2 UNITS	6,836	6,802	-0.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,007	3,451	14.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,306	8,717	64.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	147	142	-3.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	57,013	67,368	18.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	41,784	47,705	14.2
1, ATTACHED UNIT	373	1,756	370.8
2 UNITS	6,636	6,438	-3.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,901	3,237	11.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,172	8,090	56.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	147	142	-3.4
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	41,704	49,106	17.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	38,690	44,559	15.2
1, ATTACHED UNIT	169	1,357	703.0
2 UNITS	2,389	2,118	-11.3
3 AND 4 UNITS	298	470	57.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	32	502	1468.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	126	100	-20.6
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	15,309	18,262	19.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	3,094	3,146	1.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	204	399	95.6
2 UNITS	4,247	4,320	1.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,603	2,767	6.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,140	7,588	47.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	21	42	100.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	14,700	100.0	17,483	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	7,115	48.4	6,607	37.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,020	13.7	2,804	16.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,989	13.5	3,051	17.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,635	17.9	4,107	23.5
NOT COMPUTED	941	6.4	914	5.2
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	3,221	100.0	1,764	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	82	2.5	45	2.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	87	2.7	37	2.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	385	12.0	123	7.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,265	70.3	1,253	71.0
NOT COMPUTED	402	12.5	306	17.3
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,173	100.0	2,417	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,744	33.7	100	4.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,389	26.9	92	3.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,379	26.7	384	15.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	360	7.0	1,710	70.7
NOT COMPUTED	301	5.8	131	5.4
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,066	100.0	3,000	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,291	80.9	227	7.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	457	11.2	577	19.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	184	4.5	1,226	40.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	5	0.1	863	28.8
NOT COMPUTED	129	3.2	107	3.6
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,240	100.0	10,302	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,998	89.2	6,235	60.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	87	3.9	2,098	20.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	41	1.8	1,318	12.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	5	0.2	281	2.7
NOT COMPUTED	109	4.9	370	3.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	57,013	67,368
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	54,686	66,222
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,045	943
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	282	203
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	56,271	66,787
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.7	99.1
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	54,002	65,668
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.7	99.2
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,008	926
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.2	98.2
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	261	193
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.6	95.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

As expected, the majority of owner-occupied units are single units, either attached or detached. Most rental units are found in multiple dwelling structures, although there are a significant number of single detached rental units. The greatest increase between 1970 and 1980 in rental units occurred in structures with five or more units.

The percentage of household income spent on rent is outlined in Table 23. As expected, households with lower income spend a greater proportion of income on housing than higher income households spend. For households in the $5,000 to $9,999 range a disproportionate share, 70.7%, spent 35% or more of their income for rent in 1980, compared with 7.0% in 1970. It is significant to note that a smaller number of renter households reported lower incomes (under $15,000) in 1980 (7,181 households) than in 1970 (12,460 households).

Traditionally, the "rule of thumb" regarding share of income spent for housing was 25%. In 1970, 4,624 renter households (31.5%) spent 25% or more of the household income on housing. By 1980, 7,158 renter households (40.9%) spent 25% or more for housing.

Another traditional measure of housing is the number of persons per room. Housing was considered overcrowded if more than 1.01 persons per room occupied the unit. By this definition, a significant decrease occurred in overcrowded housing from 1970 to 1980. In 1970, 2,327 units had more than 1.01 persons per room. By 1980 only 1,146 units had more than 1.01 persons per room. See Table 24.

Completeness of plumbing facilities is an additional measure of housing quality. In 1970, 98.7% of all occupied units had complete plumbing facilities. By 1980, 99.1% of all occupied units in Somerset County had complete plumbing facilities.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the hoeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by muitiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.